

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KISHANGARH STATE

FOR THE

SAMBAT YEAR 1967.

(4th October 1910 to 23rd September 1911.)



AJMER.

PRINTED AT THE JOB PRINTING PRESS

1912.

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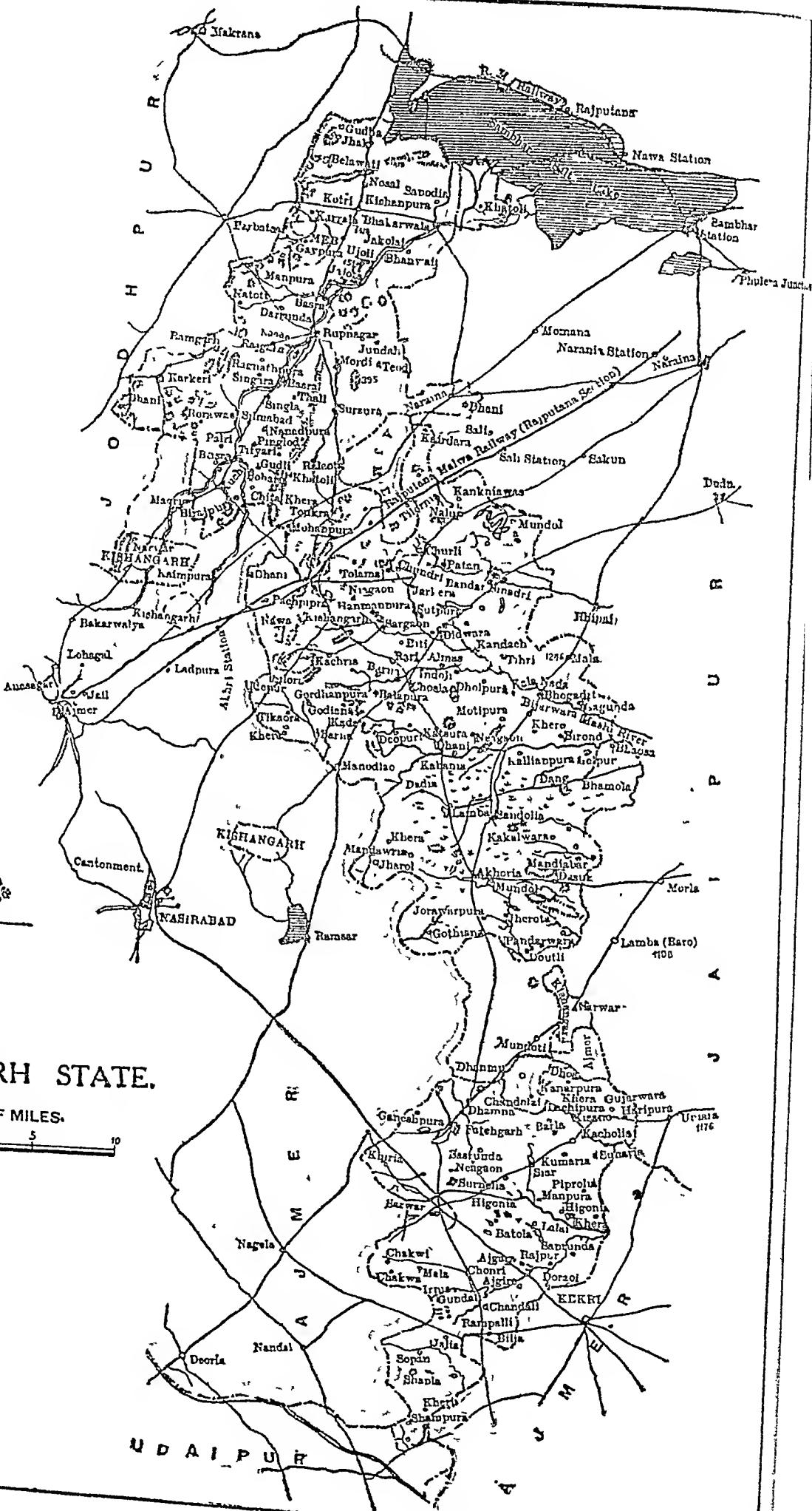
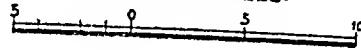
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KISHANGARH STATE.

SCALE OF MILES.



Administration Report for the Sambat year 1967
(4th October 1910 to 23rd September 1911.)

FROM

THE CHIEF MEMBER OF THE STATE COUNCIL,

Kishangarh.

TO

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SAHIB BAHADUR,
OF KISHANGARH.

Dated Kishangarh, 1st June 1912.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

On behalf of the Council, I beg to submit the Report on the Administration of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Sambat year 1967.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

K. L. PAONASKER,
Chief Member of Council.

Administration Report of the Kishangarh State

For the Sambat year 1967

(4th October 1910 to 23rd September 1911).

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

(A) INTRODUCTORY.

The Kishangarh State lies almost in the centre of Rajputana, between $25^{\circ}49'$ and $26^{\circ}59'$ N., and $74^{\circ}40'$ and $75^{\circ}19'$ E., with an area of 858 square miles. Except for small isolated patches the territory consists of two narrow strips, which together, are 80 miles in length from north to south, and have a breadth varying from 20 miles in the centre to about 2 miles in the southern extremity. The northern portion is sandy crossed by three parallel ranges of the Aravali Hills, the southern portion being generally flat and fertile. During and immediately after the rains, a few streams contain water; while for the rest of the year all of them present sandy beds. The population figure at the census of 1911, stood at 87,191 souls. The average of gross revenue for the quinquennial period just ended, excluding Jagir lands, is, in round figures, Rs. 7,00,000/- Raj coin. Politically, the State forms part of the charge of the British Resident at Jaipur. The Maharajahs of Kishangarh are entitled to a salute of 15 guns; and the State pays no tribute to the Imperial Government.

The Ruling Family are Rathore Rajputs of the House of Jodhpur, having marriage ties with Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Alwar, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Partabgarh, and Jhalawar. The present Maharajah, who is the 17th ruler of the State is Major His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Umdai-Rajhai-Buland Makan Maharajah Sir Madan Singhji Bahadur K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. He was born in 1884, and succeeded to the Gaddi on the 29th August, 1900. He was privately educated, having been a Member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from January 1902 to January 1904. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 11th of December 1905.

(B) NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

Colonel H. L. Showers C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., paid three flying visits during the year on 7th January, 10th April and 22nd July 1911.

Visits of Political Officers.

The Darbar's relations with Political Officers have as before, remained quite cordial. Colonel Showers, who has acquired the reputation of an ideal Political Officer, was Resident through-out the year; and his broad sympathy, uncommon tact, and above all, infinite consideration for the wishes of the Darbar have been some of his great virtues; and his sound advice was as eagerly sought as it was freely and ungrudgingly given; and for which the Darbar's best thanks are due to him.

Relations with Political Officers.

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For the Sambat year 1967
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(B) NOTeworthy EVENTS.

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v. of Political
and Others

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Relations with
Political Officers

The Hon'ble Sir Eliot Colvin who was Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana has evineed the same kindly interest in the affairs of Kishangarh as he did before.

His Highness the Maharajah visited Allahabad in December 1910, for the Exhibition. The Kishangarh Polo Team played in the Tournament ; but had bad luck, and were not able to pull through the cup.

The Maharajah's second marriage with the sister-in-law of His Highness the Maharajah Bhavnagar was celebrated at Bhavnagar on the 27th February 1911.

Distinguished guests.

His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar visited Kishangarh in connexion with the marriage festivities, which were brought, unhappily, to an abrupt close owing to the sad and sudden death of His Highness Sir Sardar Singhji, the late Maharajah of Jodhpur.

Death of H. H.
late Maharajah of Jodhpur.

This mournful event oecurred on the 21st March 1911; and the sad news was reeived in Kishangarh with profound sorrow. Deep mourning was observed for a week, and all State offices, Courts, Schools, and Bazaars were closed for three days as a mark of respect ; there was no gunfire at the usual hour for three days, nor did the usual beat of Nobat take place during this period. The Maharajah visited Jodhpur on the 3rd of April 1911 to pay a visit of condolence on this sad occasion. Visits between the two Chiefs were exchanged according to custom, and the Maharajah offered his congratulations in person to His Highness Maharajah Sumer Singhji of Jodhpur on the day of his "Raj Tilak," whieh was fixed for the 5th of April 1911; His Highness leaving Jodhpur the same evening.

The Maharajah paid a short visit to Alwar from the 11th to 20th April 1911, and again in June 1911.

His Highness spent his summer at Mount Abu, and the Kishangarh team won the polo challenge cup in the Tournament there. A short visit was paid to Bombay in the last week of June 1911.

Coronation of
His Imperial
Majesty the
King George
V in England.

The Coronation in London of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the 22nd June 1911 was duly celebrated all over the State. This day was observed as a public holiday and a feu-de-joie and Royal salute of 101 guns were fired from the fort at Kishangarh and Sarwar. His Highness's loyal message of eongratulations was sent to Their Imperial Majesties through the proper channel. School sports were held and sweetments distributed to the children.

(C) ADMINISTRATION.

Inspection
tours.

His Highness visited, as usual, the Head-quarters of each Parganah, during the year.

Tour of the
Chief Member
of Council.
The Council.

The Chief Member of Council also toured through the districts.

The constitution of the Council during the year was as follows :—

Mr. K. L. Paonasker, Chief Member of Council.

Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singh, P. W. Member.

Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, Judicial Member

Statements No. 1, 2, and 3, of annexure A give the distribution of work among the three Members of Council, and the powers they exercise over the departments under their control.

Powers of
Members of
Council.

As was remarked last year, the Department called the "Karkhanajat" suffered from lack of supervision and efficient control. The Assistant did much good work inspite of being handicapped, and his services were rewarded by his transfer as Hakim of Sarwar.

The Karkhanajat.

Under the circumstances, it was considered expedient to provide a separate Member of Council to control these sundry departments; and with this view, Kanwar Ratan Singhji was appointed Home Member in August 1911. Much will depend upon the character, ability, and tact of the Home Member as to what progress the Karkhanas make in the next few years.

Annexure C. No. 1 gives the names of the High Officials in the State showing the period for which they held charge.

Appointments
and transfers.

Some new appointments and transfers are here noticed.

Kanwar Ratan Singhji was appointed as Home Member, and Superintendent Karkhanajat with Purohit Shri Nath Dass as his Assistant with effect from the 28th August 1911.

Thakur Bakhtawar Singh resigned his post as Judicial Member from 30th June, 1911.

Mir Nazir Ahmed was appointed Superintendent of Police, in place of Babu Dharam Singh resigned, from 27th January 1911.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

For Revenue purposes the State is divided into five Parganahs or Hukumats. They are: Rupnagar, Kishangarh, Arain, Fatehgarh, and Sarwar. Excepting Kishangarh, each of them is provided with a Hakim who also exercises civil and criminal powers. The central controlling authority in all revenue matters is the Revenue Member of Council, who has two assistants. The second assistant is, in revenue matters, the Hakim of the Kishangarh Parganah, and since the abolition of the separate office of the Superintendent of Surveys, he has been placed at the head of the Survey Department, and is virtually a Survey Assistant to the Revenue Member.

Revenue
machinery.

Purohit Shridhar was appointed first assistant to the Revenue Member on 19th October, 1910 in place of Prohit Ram Rup, who reverted to his appointment under the Ajmer Court of Wards. Bohra Mohan Lal resigned his appointment as second Revenue assistant in the latter part of August 1911, and was succeeded by Melita Madan Singh, formerly Hakim of Arain.

Personnel.

Purohit Gordhan Das, who temporarily filled the appointment of Hakim at Sarwar was transferred to Rupnagar, and Chaudhri Ram Bilas, the Rupnagar Hakim, whose work being latterly found to be unsatisfactory, was degraded to the post of Head Clerk of the Revenue Department in the Sudder.

In the Muffassil Mohnot Govind Singh was appointed Hakim at Arain, and Lala Zorawar Singh being transferred to the Judicial Department was succeeded by Mohnot Fouj Singh, the Forest Officer. The latter had, by his uniform good work, in the Tehsil and the Forest Department, established his claim to a Hukumat. It is hoped that the zeal and devotion with which he discharged his duties in the past will not fail him in his new appointment as Hakim of Fatehgarh.

Parganahs.

The following table shows the area in square miles comprised in each Parganah. Population figures are taken from the census of 1911. The number of Khalsa and Jagir villages together with the Tehsils in each district also appear in this statement :—

No.	Name of Parganah.	Area in Square miles.	Population.	No. of Villages.		No of Tehsils.	REMARKS.
				Khalsa.	Jagir.		
1	Kishangarh ...	260	29,562	33	26	9	
2	Sarwar ...	112	16,063	41	6	6	
3	Rupnagar ...	194	19,773	21	23	4	
4	Arain ...	196	15,435	26	15	7	
5	Fatehgarh ...	96	6,858	18	5	4	
Total ...		858	87,191	139	75	30	

Since the assessment of commutation fees in lieu of Militia service three years ago, the Tehsildars have also to be present when the division of crop in Jagir lands takes place.

Meetings of Revenue Officials.

Two Revenue Conferences were held which were attended by all the Hakims, the two Revenue Assistants, a few senior Tehsildars and the Superintendent of Forest. It is satisfactory to note that the modification in the old Forest law have removed some standing grievances of the agriculturists. The principles on which letters of assurance are granted are widely recognised, resulting in speedy relief to the indebted tenant. The remission in the State's share of the produce of a holding by reason of a substantial improvement thereto is fully appreciated, and the special criminal powers with which the Tehsildars have been invested at the time of the division of the crop continue to be wisely exercised. The Tehsil records and more particularly the form of the Jamabandhi have come in for discussion, and the next year might see a change introduced in the method and system which at present obtain in the keeping of village records.

Land Tenures.

No apology need be made for reproducing the following extracts from the last year's report ; as they give an accurate description of the system of revenue collection prevailing in the State, and set forth in a clear way the different rights and classes of tenancy existing at present.

The recognised land tenures are Jagir, Muasi, and Khalsa. The Jagirs are invariably service tenures, and subject the holder to an obligation (1) to serve with a quota of horseman (which obligation has now been commuted to a cash payment), and ordinarily attend upon their Chief on his birth-day

and certain other festivals ; or (2) to render service in the Civil departments of the State. These estates are imitable and inalienable. They descend from father to son, or with the sanction of the Darbar to an adopted son. They are liable to be acquired for State purposes, land of equivalent value being given in exchange. They can at any time be resumed for serious offences against the State. The Jagirdar's forest rights are limited. An absolute-occupancy tenant *i.e.* a Bapidar even in Jagir holdings, can only be created by a Patta from the Darbar.

The second sub-class *i.e.*, Mutsuddi Jagirs are subject to very much the same disabilities as the militia Jagir. They create an obligation on the part of the holder to serve himself in the civil departments of the State. These estates are also apt to be resumed, when the holder is guilty of a serious act or omission which disqualifies him permanently from acting as a public servant.

Muafi lands are of three kinds, (1) "Dohli", (2) "Sansan" and (3) "Milak". "Dohlis" and "Sansan" are held by Brahmins, Charanas and Bhats ; and "Milaks" by members of other classes, generally Malhajans and Kayasthas.

Lands held by charitable and religious institutions also come under this class. "Muafi" grants are rent-free, inalienable, and may be resumed on the failure of heirs.

In the Khalsa-area or crown lands, tenancy is of five kinds, (1) absolute-occupancy tenant (Bapidar), (2) occupancy tenant (Bahat Haqdar), (3) Fixed-term tenant (Ijaredar) (4) sub-tenant, and (5) tenant-at-will. Village service tenancy does not exist here; for Bhamblis and others who render common service, are entitled to a small produce share from each threshing floor. The Patel and Patwari are also entitled to certain dues on special occasions according to immemorial custom.—

- (i) The absolute occupancy tenants are variously called "Biswadars," "Bapidars," or "Pattadars". Their proprietorship is created by means of the Maharajah's Patta or what is equivalent to it. The Patta is granted on payment of adequate consideration to the State. The tenant can transfer his holding by sale, lease, mortgage, or otherwise encumber it. The estate is partible, and what the holder receives from the sub-lessee during the continuance of the lease is called "Nal". If a "Bapidar", for some reason neglects to cultivate his holding, it is incumbent on the Revenue Authorities to temporarily lease out the land allowing the Bapidar, at the division of the crop, the "Nal" he is entitled to.
- (ii) The second class *i.e.*, the occupancy tenants, are holders who originally came into possession on the basis of a "Rawyati Chithi", which was granted to them on their undertaking to make certain improvements on their holdings ; as for example sinking or repairing a well or constructing other storage of water. For the first year they pay only a very small fraction of the produce, which is the reciprocal of the number of years plus three, over which the tenure is to last. This is fixed after considering the utility and cost of the improvement. The maximum to which the State demand generally reaches

is one-third of the produce. In ordinary years, for every hundred rupees of the cost of improvement, the remission of one "Banta" is allowed. In famine years, the same concession is seenred on incurring half the cost. A holder becomes an occupaney tenant on the expiry of the "Riwayati" period. He is not usually evicted unless in favour of an applicaut, who offers a very large sum for the holding to seeure its "Bapi" right to himself. In sanetioning the transfer of this kind the pre-emptory right of the oocupaney tenant is always recognised, and it is borne in mind what cost and labour have been expended by him on the improvement.

- (iii) The fixed-term tenants retain possession of their holdings during the term allowed by the "Riwayati Chithi", and are liable to ejection during the period of tenancy, on failure to fulfil their engagement.
- (iv) All the other classes can lease out their holdings, and lessees are "sub-tenants," who are liable to pay the proprietor's share called the "Nal", in the first case to the "Bapidar," and in other cases to the State.
- (v) Tenants-at-will are ordinary tenants, who engage to cultivate a certain piecee of land on payment to the State of a stipulated share.

It will be observed from the above remarks that rent and revenue are almost synonymous terms so far as this State is concerned; and there is no intermediary between the tenant and the State. The idea of rent, if it exists, is probably in the "Nal" whieh is claimed as the Proprietor's share.

*Collection of
and revenue.*

The system of the collection of land revenue is fully described in the previous reports. It is recapitulated here. The land revenue is generally paid in kind, the State demand varying from one-fourth to one-third of the produce. Exception is made in the case of poppy, cotton, maize, tobacco, and spices. In their case, revenue is collected in cash, the rates varying from Rs. 6/- to Rs. 18/- per acre. The standing crop when ripe for the sickle is appraised (Kunta), or is reaped and collected on the threshing floor for "Lata". The State demand or produce-share which is for onee determined according to the class of land brought under entivation, and to the caste or class to whieh the cultivator belongs, is then calculated and gathered from each field, and the total collections for each village are carted to Chief Grain-godown. Each granery (Saman-ki-Haveli) where these collections are stored is so to say a Sub-treasury of the State. The "Kunta" is irrespective of the actual out-turn; while "Banta" is entirely dependent on it.

The classification of the soil is into (a) unirrigated land (Barani or Kankir,) (b) well-irrigated or tank-irrigated (Chabi or Peewal or Gorwan or Peihhod) or (c) tank-bed (Peta or Talabi). The duties of the Revenue officer who assists at the division of the crop have been more or less described above. It only remains to say that the kinds of Bantas in force in the State are five viz (1) Adha Banta, when the State demand to the outturn, is in the proportion of 1:2 (2) Tija Banta when it is in the proportion of 1:3 (3) Chotha Banta when it is 1:4 (4) Paehduha Banta when it is in the proportion of 2:5 and (5) Sad Tija when it is in the proportion of 2:7.

It will be observed that revenue relief under this system is wrought automatically, and whether the year is a fat or lean one, the realization of the State's share can produce no hardship on the cultivator.

The area in Bighas brought under cultivation during the past four years in the whole State is as per annexed table :—

No.	Sambat year.	KHALSA AND JAGIR.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.
1	1963	1,39,380	2,87,325
2	1964	1,50,123	1,46,568
3	1965	2,35,167	1,86,364
4	1966	1,36,307	1,07,445
5	1967	1,07,961	1,10,112

The following table gives figures for ploughs and plough-cattle in the Khalsa lands for the last five years :—

No.	Name of Parganah.	PLough.					PLough Cattle.				
		1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.
1	Kishangarh ...	1,907	1,922	1,193	1,617	1,818	3,814	3,844	2,386	3,284	3,636
2	Sarwar ...	2,476	2,610	1,970	1,917	2,018	4,952	5,220	3,940	2,031	4,036
3	Rupnagar ...	1,229	1,356	919 $\frac{1}{2}$	421 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,313	2,458	2,712	1,839	813	2,626
4	Arain ...	1,636	1,719	1,592	974	1,713	3,252	3,438	3,184	1,948	3,426
5	Fatehgarh ...	569	502	505	505	820	1,138	1,004	1,010	1,010	1,610
	Total ...	7,817	8,109	6,180	4,834 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,682	15,611	16,218	12,360	9,669	1615,3

The grain collection for the last five years together with opening and closing balances for each succeeding year during the period, all converted into cash, are given in the following table :—

No.	Sambat year.	Grain collection.			Opening balance.			Closing balance.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	1963	1,33,860	12	9	29,161	5	6	63,231	15	6
2	1964	1,66,711	2	3	63,231	15	6	97,748	14	6
3	1965	2,90,192	15	6	97,748	14	3	2,09,820	1	3
4	1966	3,34,039	13	9	2,09,820	1	6	2,78,766	6	3
5	1967	96,573	10	9	2,78,766	6	3	3,75,340	1	0

The special care taken during the last four years to save the "Bapi holders" from the unreasonable exactions of the money-lender has been fully appreciated. At the same time, Revenue officers have always been willing to assist the "Bohra" in securing him a fair return of the money he has lent to the cultivator.

Survey.

The operations of the Department were unfortunately not marked with success, though the allotment in the Budget was Rs. 10,698/-. The establishment had to be considerably reduced, and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,850/-. It is now proposed to engage a small staff that will be employed to help in the settlement of the boundary disputes.

Thikana.

Kerkeri.—This estate is managed by a special Court of Ward under the direct authority of the Huzuri Mahakma. Maharaj Yagnarain Singh who is now 16 years old, is a pupil of the Mayo College, and his progress there is reported to be satisfactory.

Dhasuk—Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Dhasuk stayed at the capital throughout the year, and fulfilled his service obligations as before.

Bazi Jagir.

The service of almost all the Militia Jagirs has now been commuted into cash. They pay six annas and a half in the rupee on the average gross revenue of their Jagirs, as was determined by a special Panchayat appointed by the Darbar four years ago. The amount that was estimated to be recovered as commutation fees was Rs. 60,000/-. The following figures give the amounts actually realized during the past four years :—

Years.	Amount.				
1964	Rs. 46,437	0 9
1965	„	50,929 10 9
1966	„	55,164 8 6
1967	„	52,122 15 6

The work of collection done by the Revnuc Department has been satisfactory.

Court of Wards.

The department of the Court of Wards is controlled by the Revenue Member of Council. The estate of each big Jagirdar is provided with a Kamdar, who works under the orders of the first Revenue assistant in matters of routine.

Last year, the Jagir estates under management were 85, valued at Rs. 163½ horse, of which 9 Jagirs worth 29 horse were released. Sixteen Jagirs valued at 19½ horse were however added, thus bringing the number to 92, owning 154 horse Jagirs which were managed by the Court of Wards.

Seven non-Jagir estates were administered by this Court during the year.

The following wards are receiving education at the Mayo College Ajmer:—

1. Maharaj Yagnarain Singh of Kerkeri.
2. Thakur Sanawat Singh of Kotri.
3. Thakur Indar Singh of Sinodia.
4. Thakur Debi Singh of Chosla.
5. Thakur Gopal Singh of Kathoda.
6. Thakur Govind Singh of Jharol.

CHAPTER III.

The laws of the State are to a great extent adaptations of the codified law in force in British India. The criminal law and procedure follow very closely the Indian Penal Code and the Code of the Criminal Procedure.

Legislation.

Thakur Bakhtawar Singh was Member of Council from the 4th October 1910 to 30th June 1911. He brought to bear upon his work a great deal of zeal and energy and at one time, it appeared as if the whole department was in a melting-pot. In such a short period, no one could be expected to do wonders; but Thakur Bakhtawar Singhji, it cannot be denied, had the best of intentions, and uprightness, and high principles, which in a trained judge are invaluable qualities. He left Kishangarh service much to the regret of the Darbar, who however did not like to stand in the way of his permanent advancement.

Sukatsingote Ranjit Singh acted as Baxi Fonj through-ont the year, and held charge of the "Pyad," "Risala," and the State Band.

Military
Force.

The "Pyad" consists of (1) Umedwars, who get grain allowances for themselves, and their families, and are mostly Rajputs; and (2) Sepoys, who get salaries in cash, and are generally Mahomedans.

The picked men of both classes, numbering about 100 form what goes by the name of the "Madan Paltan." The duties performed by the "Pyad" can hardly be called military. They are of a miscellaneous character. The Risala furnishes escort on ordinary and special occasions; and the men of the "Madan Paltan" provide guards and orderlies. The majority of the latter are however utilized as Chokidars, Chaprasis and peons. The old system still prevails, that of enlisting men on grain allowance; but the policy of the Darbar is more towards discouraging recruitment of this kind except in the case of Rajputs: men of other castes, as a rule, being engaged on "Naqdi" or cash payment.

The Risala men who are 28 in number, are told off to do the duties of Mounted Police. The pay, allowances, and prospects of the members of the Risala and the Pyad require to be put on proper footing. The whole question of the re-organization of the military force has been under the consideration of the Darbar for a long time.

Review.

The expenditure under the head of the Pyad Force came to Rs. 24,596/- as against Rs. 39,610.8.3 of last year.

Babu Dharam Singh remained Superintendent of Police up to the 27th January 1911, and being compulsorily retired, Munshi Nazir Ahmed was appointed to the vacancy on probation for six months in the first instance.

Recd.

The latter has since been confirmed, having fully merited his promotion. Munshi Yaqub Ali was transferred from Arain to Sarwar. As Kotwal of Arain he did much useful work, and was altogether a very popular officer of Police. Munshi Mir Khan, the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Gerai who officiated as Superintendent Jail during the absence on long leave of the permanent incumbent, was subsequently confirmed in that appointment. Munshi Alla Beli, a retired Sub-Inspector of the Ajmer Police was appointed to fill the vacancy thus caused.

The annexed table gives information about the cost of the Police, its strength in officers, and men, and its disposal.

An examination of the table will show that there are 5 Thanas, 5 out-posts, 13 Head-constables, and 93 constables. The State is now spending Rs. 25,000/- on maintaining the Police on the present scale.

Relations with the border Police have been friendly.

Annexures C. Nos. 3 and 4 explain the work done by the Police during the year under report. No case of organized crime was brought to notice.

Criminal Tribes.

There were on the Register of Criminal Tribes 127 Baories and 42 Minas. These obtain livelihood by agriculture and manual labour. The Superintendent of Girai is charged with watching and controlling their movements in accordance with the criminal tribe's Regulations.

Finger Impression work.

Altogether, 15 finger impressions were taken, and sent to the Abu Central Bureau, of these 9 were of local Baories.

Jail.

Pandit Nathu Lal acted as Superintendent till 17th October 1910 when he was transferred to the Saddar Foujdari Adalat as a Joint Magistrate. A new post of Inspector Jail was created in December 1910, and Pandit Nathu Lal was appointed to it, and has discharged these duties in addition to his own.

Dr. Suraj Narain Gupta held Medical charge of the Jail throughout the year.

The discipline in the Jail was satisfactory, no case of rowdism being reported. The Jail garden has been further improved, and is now able to grow vegetable which more than suffices for the use of the prisoners.

The industry department continues to make progress. It is now better housed, and the different articles it turns out, and which find ready market, show that sufficient pains are being taken to make the work of this branch successful.

Many improvements have been made in the building. The rooms for the handmills for grinding flour, have been completed while the manufacture of Niwar and Durries is being properly carried on. Ghugies, Dusters, Rezi, Towels, Niwar, cotton ropes, and durries of good quality are the articles that are now made in the Central Jail.

At the beginning of the year there were 62 prisoners. One hundred and seven men, and nine women were admitted during the year, raising the number to 178 viz 159 males and 19 females. Eighty three prisoners obtained release, and two died.

The total Jail expenditure was Rs. 5,573.13.0 which included charges, on account of the Establishment; and prisoners' diet, and clothing. The earnings amounted to Rs. 1,702.10.0 representing the wages of 18236 units.

The health of the prisoners was reported to be good. The dispensary attached to the Jail did good work. Further remarks under this head appear under the chapter "Medical."

The criminal courts at the capital are the Court of the Judicial Member, the Appellate Court, and the Faujdari. They exercise the powers as originally fixed by the Robkar of 5th April 1906 and subsequently amended by the Robkar of 1909.

The number of criminal cases entertained by the Faujdari Court was 1802, as against 1250 of last year. Two hundred and sixty nine criminal appeals were filed as against last year's 174, of which 199 were disposed of, as against 138 of last year. Twelve cases were committed to the Sessions.

The Civil Courts at the capital are the court of the Judicial Member, the Appellate Court, and the Diwani Adalat. Final appeals, both civil and criminal, lie in the Huzuri Mahakma, and a large majority of these, together with revision cases, are disposed of by His Highness the Maharajah.

The civil cases instituted during the year were 3096 against 2886 of last year; and the civil appeals disposed of came to 295.

Execution proceedings taken during the year numbered 4925 against last year's 4903.

Annexures C, Nos. VI to X show the amount of work done by the courts during the year under report.

The extradition arrangement between the Marwar and Kishangarh Darbar has worked satisfactorily. So also has there been mutual co-operation between the Kishangarh and Ajmer Police authorities. No satisfactory arrangement has yet been concluded with Jaipur in this matter.

Six offenders were extradited to Kishangarh from Ajmer, eight from Marwar, and two from Jaipur. The Kishangarh Darbar surrendered three offenders to Ajmer.

Annexures C, No. XII and XIII give information about registration work.

Fees realized under this head amounted to Rs. 1,091/- and the documents registered numbered 314.

The First Revenue Assistant acted as Sub-Registrar.

Municipalities exist in the towns of Kishangarh, Rupnagar, and Sarwar. They cannot be said to be upto the mark, their constitution is under revision.

The lighting arrangements already made by the Kishangarh Municipality continue, and were perfectly satisfactory during the year under report.

The Municipal expenditure in Kishangarh rose to Rs. 3,181/- and receipts amounted to Rs. 745/-.

Courts of Justice.
(1) Criminal.

(2) Civil.

Registration.

Municipalities.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Chhota Barsat.

The period from 4th October 1910 to 3rd July 1911, was rainless.

In January 1911, Kishangarh alone received a rainfall of 22 cents, and for the succeeding four months there were inconsequential falls in Kishangarh, while in Fatehgarh 60 cents were recorded in March and April 1911.

Last year's
monsoon and
its effects.

The monsoon of the year 1910 gave, on an average, 14 inches of rain for the whole territory. The monsoon burst a little too early. The rainfall was very unevenly distributed, and when it withdrew on October 1st, tanks were not at all filled, and though the growth of grass was held by the continued drizzles, the outturn of food grains was very poor, and the year following experienced a great deal of agricultural depression. The monsoon of the year under report was even more disappointing. Excepting in Sarwar where it rained nearly ten inches and a half towards the end of September, and in Fatehgarh where it rained 7 inches and 60 cents about the same time. The falls of rain all over the territory were very meagre. By the middle of September, Kishangarh had recorded hardly 8 inches of rain, while Rupnagar and Arain had a record of barely $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 8 inches respectively. In the end of September, Kishangarh had 1.75, Rupnagar 1.10, and Arain 1.3. The result was that the Kharif, all over the country miserably failed. Cotton, maize, and other cereals suffered heavily, and had it not been for the good rain that Sarwar and Fatehgarh had towards the end of the year under report, the scarcity over the whole State would have been very seriously felt. As it was, in Fatehgarh and Sarwar the Rabi was saved, while for the rest of the territory it was not even middling, causing thereby a loss of nearly half of the land revenue of the State. Even for grass, the monsoon was unfavourable. Water in the wells was hardly sufficient to keep things going; and a scarcity both of water and grass was more or less, apparent over three-fourth of the territory. Rupnagar had had the worst of it, and emigration of both men and cattle was feared. Very careful examination was made of the existing stock of grain and grass, and it was found that what the State had in stock, was just sufficient for the requirements of the year, and that probably in Rupnagar, distress rather acute, would begin to be felt towards the end of March.

Annexure C. No. XV is a statement of rainfall.

The statement of the prices of staple food grains appears as Annexure C. No. XVI.

It will be observed that prices began to rise after June and July. August and September give figures which are very near famine prices.

The Forest area of 30,200 acres remained unchanged. This figure includes the forest area of all the four Parganas. The number of the Forest cases was 510 as against 653 of last year.

The area closed to grazing was 2,240 acres, the same as last year. Nearly 24,982 animals grazed in the State Birs, while the number that made use of leased-out pastures is reported to be 7,372.

The Forest produce utilized was worth Rs. 38,842. The Forest revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 34,953, and the expenditure under this head was Rs. 5,000/-.

The storage of fodder for the year was 70,748 Maunds. The charges of stacking and cutting grass amounted to Rs. 12,547.

The statements showing the progress made in extending grass-preserves, and the storage and outturn of fodder, during the year, appear as Annexure D. Nos. I, II and III.

The Shikarkhana was this year brought under the control of the Revenue Department and amalgamated with Forests. This change has been a very beneficial one, resulting in economy and efficiency. Shikarkhana

The existing areas of game preserves were revised, and the game laws were amended.

Indigenous industries consist of the manufacture of Chintzes, coloured cloth, and lace. Trades and Industries.

Paper is also manufactured on a small scale, and large quantities of it are purchased by the Stationery Department, for use in State offices.

Dyers and Chunri makers are doing as usual.

The Soap manufactured by the firm of N. Parasuram has acquired a name, and finds market all over India. Soap.

The Silora Quarries produced 25,000 Cubic feet of roofing and other material, worth Rs. 12,781/- bringing in a royalty of Rs. 2,160/-, and depot-commission of Rs. 1,773/-.

The gross profits amounted to Rs. 8,545/- The establishment charges came to Rs. 1,111/-, and other cost came to Rs. 596/-.

Experiments were made with the marble quarries at Tonkra, and in the opinion of experts the pink marble dug out there, and the white and black marble found elsewhere are of superior quality.

The late Mr. White, Agent of Messrs. Martin and Co., Calcutta, who was working for their firm at Makrana was invited last year, and shown over the Quarries. The report that he made after careful examination is very interesting, and gives room to hope that it is possible to develop industry in this direction which may yield fair profit to the State. Experiments were made in accordance with his instructions, and he was to have visited the Quarries again this year, when unfortunately his sudden death five months ago, to the great regret of the Darbar, has deprived the Department of a valuable adviser.

The garnet mines at Sarwar were leased out to petty farmers as before. The royalty levied was at the rate of ten annas in the rupee of the garnet dug out; and amounted to Rs. 20,075/- on the value of the garnet which was sold by auction during the year. Garnet.

Recoveries of Baqaya under this head continued to be made in accordance with the arrangements made in the year 1964 with the garnet dealers, who were defaulters.

Mills and
Presses.

The object, with which the management of the Somyag Mills was changed was, unhappily, not fulfilled. The Ginning Factory which was added last year did good work.

The royalty for the year amounted to Rs. 12,000/-.

The Ginning Factory at Etawah has been disposed of as it was found inconvenient to properly superintend it.

The Cotton Press at Kishangarh did very well. The royalty realized amounted to Rs. 4,244/- and the successful management reflects credit on Babu C. B. Siuha, the present Manager.

The Cotton Press at Sarwar, brought in the usual royalty of Rs. 606-8-0. An application has been received from the owner of that Press, that he may be allowed to add 20 gins to the Press, and the matter of granting him permission is being considered.

Public Works.

The Budget grant under the head of Public Works, for the year under report, was Rs. 1,30,957/-. The amount actually spent was as under :—

(1) Military Works	...	...	...	Rs.	3,750
(2) Civil Buildings	...	...	...	„	40,455
(3) Irrigation	...	...	...	„	16,630
(4) Communication	...	...	...	„	697
(5) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	„	28,932
(6) Establishment	...	...	...	„	5,213
					<hr/>
				Total Rs.	95,677

The work of this Department does not call for any special remarks.

Post Offices.

The number of Post offices was 21. Postal income amounted to Rs. 1,931/- and expenditure to Rs. 1,324/-.

Mint.

The State has its own coinage. There have been several issues since the Mint was established. The rupee most in circulation is the "Choisaniya." Inspite of its high iustriusie value, it now exchanges with nine and a half British annas. The question of the conversion of the local currency has been for a long time under the consideration of the Darbar.

Agricultural Stock.

Annexure C. No. XVIII gives statistics about agricultural stock.

Customs and
Excise.

The gross Octroi Revenue for the whole State amounted to Rs. 29,289/-. The amount claimed and refunded was Rs. 657/-. Bhang and other intoxicants were sold at scheduled rates. Licenses were issued to small vendors, as the contract for the whole State was not given to any single contractor.

Akkari.

The Akkari is worked under the Sadar Distillery System, and was managed departmentally. The income from the sale of liquor rose to Rs. 69,406/- as against Rs. 57,801/- of last year.

The work of the former Superintendent, not being found upto the mark, Babu Ghanshyam Das was appointed to fill the post permanently. There has been a great deal of improvement under his careful and intelligent supervision, and the revenue which has risen is a proof of his efficient good work.

The building for which a very suitable site outside the Town was selected last year, has been completed. A new Distillery Plant has been erected, and the work of the Department is in every way satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

The usual Financial statement of the actual income and expenditure, for the Sambat year 1967, is appended as Annexure C. No. XX.

The year opened with a balance in hand of Rs. 4,48,763/- This sum shows the cash in hand, together with the price of grain in the grain treasury.

The land revenue has fallen from Rs. 4,81,554/-, to Rs 2,52,335/- Receipts. The receipts under Mills and Presses rose slightly from Rs. 11,914/- to Rs. 19,462/-. Custom collections amount to Rs. 1,16,570/- as against last year's Rs. 1,23,544/-. Receipts under "Judicial" rose from Rs. 46,307/- to Rs. 55,943/-. Forest, Garnet mines, and Stone Quarries, and other sources styled "Miscellaneous" paid into the Treasury Rs. 1,88,921/- as against Rs. 1,61,587/-. The recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 7,543/-.

Making an allowance for these, comparison with the last year's figures, shows that the revenue in the year under report has fallen by Rs. 1,87,725/-. Taking the average gross revenue of the past five years at Rs. 6,89,630/-, it will be observed that the actual revenue was less than the average figure by Rs. 48,855/-. The revenue for the Sambat year 1968 is estimated to be Rs. 6,45,925/- which means a further drop of Rs. 52,269/- as compared with last year's netuals, and a deficit of Rs 55,075/- in the average gross revenue.

As was anticipated in the last year's report, the year under review was a bad one. It saw a great fall of revenue under land collections.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,70,101/- Expenditure.. This figure does not favourably compare with the Rs. 6,66,835/- of last year. It should however be remembered that considerable expenditure had to be incurred on account of His Highness' second marriage, and on the preliminary arrangements in connection with the Royal Coronation Darbar of 1911.

The closing balance of the year was Rs. 2,75,856/- and the assets amounted to Rs. 3,85,448 (in Local Currenay) and 2,74,149 (in Imperial Currency).

The loan of Rupees one lac, which was borrowed from the British Government, during the famine year of Sambat 1962, was fully paid up during the year. The last instalment of Rs. 20,000 being paid in April 1911.

Accounts.

The Department Daftari Sadar, as now organized, is turning out good work under the efficient management of Babu C. B. Sinha.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL.

The statistics given below are taken from the records maintained in the Kishangarh Hospital, and apply to the town of Kishangarh.

Meteoro^{logy}

The mean temperature was 85.17. The maximum was 105 F on 18th May 1911, as compared with 103 F on 23rd May 1910. The minimum temperature was 57 F on 2nd February 1911, as compared with 56 F on 24th December 1910. The total rainfall registered was 10.33 inches which was less than that registered in 1910 by 2.27 inches.

Vital statistics.

Total births registered during the year were 434, as compared with 288 during the year 1910, thus showing an increase of 146. Out of these 434 births, 225 were males and 209 females.

The total mortality was 412, which when compared with 701 of the year 1910, shows a decrease by 289. Thus the death-rate during 1911 per one thousand was 32.85.

Epidemic diseases.

No epidemic disease occurred during the year.

Vaccination.

During the last season (i.e., from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911), the total number of cases successfully vaccinated was 2420, which when compared with 2108 of last year (1909-10) shows an increase by 312. The vaccination work was satisfactory, and the opposition from the people experienced now is very much less. The expenditure under vaccination was Rs. 384.15.9 or 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ pies (state coin), which equals to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pies Imperial coin per case.

The general Hospital.

(a) The outdoor block, the operation room, the private patients' ward, and the out-houses are in good condition and in use. A new ward for indoor patients does need to be built, and it is hoped will be soon taken in hand.

(b) Attendance :—

Out-door	...	...	7801
Indoor	...	...	46
Total	...	7847	

The total number of out-door cases in 1910 was 8417 thus showing a decrease of 616 in the year under report.

The number of indoor patients was 46 in 1911, as compared with 44 in 1910.

(c) Out of the 7801 outdoor patients, there were 4085 males, 1741 females, and the rest 1975 were children. Of 1975 children, 1188 were males, and 787 females.

Of the the 46 indoor patients, there were 32 males, 13 females, and 1 male child.

(d) Of the total of 7847 persons treated, there were 5373 Hindūs, 1955 Mahomedans, 15 Christians, and 504 of other unknown castes.

Of these 5373 Hindūs, 2893 were adult males, 1186 females, 756 male children, and 538 female children.

Of 1955 Mahomedans, 958 were adult males, 428 females, 379 male children, and 190 female children.

Of 504 of unknown class, 266 were adult males, 125 females, and 113 children.

Of the 15 Christians, treated all were females.

(e) Of the 7847 treated, 2325 were treated medically, and 5522 surgically.

Of the 2325 medical cases, 1124 were treated for malaria, 799 for digestive troubles, and 304 for rheumatic causes. Thus malaria seems to be the most common endemic disease.

Of these 5522 surgical cases, 1503 were treated for eye diseases, 621 for ear complaints, and the rest were minor surgical operations. There was one case of fracture of the bone at the wrist, and one of amputation. Other operations done were 303.

(f) Of the 30 cases treated for poisonons stings, 4 were treated for snake-bite, and all the 4 cases were cured, potassium permanganate treatment being adopted.

(g) *Expenditure for the Medical Department.*—The total expenditure during the year 1911 amounted to Rs. 3,673-3-3 as against Rs. 3,564-14-3 of last year.

The Female ward is in the charge of Miss A. Alexander, who was appointed on 9th August 1911. The work of this department is satisfactory.

Female
Medical
Department.

Sanitation of the Jail continued to be satisfactory, and the health of the convicts was good. There was only one death during 1911, caused by acute dysentery. The death-rate per thousand was 14.28. Average daily strength was 70.02. Number of patients admitted to the Jail Hospital was 6. Daily average number of sick was .60.

Jail.

Medico legal cases.—There were 69 medical cases reported; no post-mortem examination was held. There was one case of opium poisoning.

Dr. Suraj Narain Gupta resigned his appointment of Medical Officer on 13th November 1911, and Doctor T. J. Chhaya L.M.S. (Bombay) was appointed in his place.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

State Schools.

Particulars regarding the State Schools are given in Annexure C. XXII.

Boys' Schools

The number of schools during the year was 22 against 23 of last year. These were attended by 931 pupils as against 822 of last year. Of the 22 schools, one is a Vernacular Middle School, 8 are Vernacular Secondary schools, and the remaining are primary schools. The Maharajah's school at the capital town prepares boys for the Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular Middle School examinations. Mr. G. G. Pandit B.A., who was appointed Head Master in place of Mr. G. P. Deodhar in the month of August 1910, was permitted to resign in the month of February 1911. The post of Head Master remained vacant up to the close of the year. Under the circumstances the work of the department very much suffered. The results of the examinations were however satisfactory. Three boys were sent up for the Anglo-vernacular Middle School Examination, and all of them passed. In all, nine boys appeared in the Hindi Middle Examination from the whole State; three from Kishangarh, two from Sarwar, one from Arain, and three from Rupnagar. The result was very satisfactory. All the boys, except the three of the Rupnagar school, passed.

Girls' schools

The education of girls was far from satisfactory, as it is so difficult to find female teachers of the right type.

Cost of education.

Out of the sum of Rs. 14,978/- which was the budget allotment under the head "Education" Rs. 9,632/- were actually spent.

School buildings.

The question of taking in hand the building, which it is proposed to erect for the school, has unfortunately been postponed to the next year.

Nobles' boys.

The number of Kishangarh scholars receiving education at the Mayo College Ajmer was 11. Kunwar Lachman Singh is working as a tutor to Maharaj Yagnarain Singh of Kerkri and is also Mohatmid in charge of the Kishangarh boys. His work is reported to be satisfactory.

Other Schools.

Besides the State schools, there were two Mission Schools one for boys and the other for girls in the Kishangarh city.

Mr. Prabhu Dayal was appointed Head Master and Inspector of Schools on 1st November 1911.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing Press.

The new Press opened last year by N. Parasar executed such work as was given to it by the State; and gave satisfaction. .

Raj Library.

A great improvement has been made in the Raj Library by the new Deputy Inspector of Schools. At present, there are about 5000 books of which nearly 3,000 are English, the remaining being Sanskrit, Hindi and belonging to other languages. Valuable manuscripts of rare and old Sanskrit and Persian books have been removed from the Pustak Bhandar to the Library.

The affairs of this institution are looked after by the Baxi Jagir. The Sabha during the year under report, gave its decision in 102 cases; of which 55 related to marriage expenses, and 47 to funeral expenses.

Walterkrift
Sabha.

Stationery worth Rs. 6,180-3-0 was purchased and distributed, of which local purchases amounted to Rs. 2,080-14-0. The printing charges amounted to Rs. 2,691-6-6. The Stationery Stores are under the charge of the Superintendent of the Hazuri Office.

Stationery.

Kavishwar Jai Lal continued to do good work. His indefatigable energy and zeal are praiseworthy.

Tawarikh.

The Cattle Fair at Sursura in the Rupnagar District was not held during the year under report owing to the scarcity of fodder and water in that district.

Fairs.

No Treasure Trove was found during the year.

Treasure
Trove.

Census operations were commenced in the beginning of the year 1910. The whole State area was divided into 1000 blocks, 61 circles, and 8 charges; and the house-numbering was done by a number of trained hands which made the work of dividing the villages into blocks easy. This was all done in accordance with the instructions of the Census Superintendent, Rajputana. The final census was taken on the night of the 10th March 1911, and proper arrangements were made for telegraphing speedily the provisional totals to the Census Superintendent.

Census.

The total population of the whole State was found to be 87,191 souls against 90970 in 1901. The variation amounts to a decrease of 4.2 per cent.

For Tabulation purposes an office was opened at Ajmer under the supervision of Munshi Faiz Ali Khan, whose work was done to the entire satisfaction of the Census Superintendent.

The expenditure incurred by the State in this work amounted to Rs. 3,196/-.

The work of Munshi M. Faiz Ali Khan was reported by the Census Superintendent Rajputana to be quite satisfactory, and he was, to the gratification of the Darbar, awarded a First class Sanad by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in recognition of meritorious work.

Statement showing Present Police Arrangements

Serial Number!	Police Station (Thana,.)	Out-posts.	Chowkies.	SUPERIN- TENDENT.		ASSIS- TANT SUPERIN- TENDENT.		KOTWALS		HEAD CONSTABLES.			CONSTABLES.						
				Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.				
1	Kishangarh	.....	.....	1	900	1	456	1	180	5	720	0	0	17	1,632	0	0
					
				Madanganj	...	...	...	...	...	1	144	0	0	4	384	0	0
				Bandersendri	...	...	...	...	...	1	144	0	0	4	384	0	0
				Narwar	...	...	...	...	...	1	144	0	0	4	384	0	0
				Chowkies	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rupnagar	7	1	180	2	240	0	0	12	1,152	0	0	
3	Sarwar	3	1	240	3	482	0	0	12	1,152	0	0	
			Dak Pareel Chowki	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Arain	1	1	240	1	144	0	0	6	576	0	0	
5	Fatehgarh	1	1	180	1	144	0	0	12	1,152	0	0	
6	Reserve force	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,680	0	0
	Uniform	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	19	1	900	1	456	5	1020	15	2,112	0	0	91	8,496	0	0

under the Scheme introduced in Sambat year 1964.

CHOWKIDARS.				TOTAL.				Contribution of Morigas.			Diet expenses of Prisoners etc.			Grand Total.			REMARKS.
Number.	Cost.			Stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Number.	Cost.										
10	Rs.	A.	P.	500	300	35	Rs.	A.	P.	375	2,000	0	0	Rs.	A.	P.	.
	720	0	0				5,408	0	0					7,783	0	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	12	0	0	..	..	..	12	0	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	528	0	0	..	..	..	..	528	0	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	528	0	0	..	..	..	..	528	0	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	528	0	0	..	..	..	..	528	0	0	
28	2,016	0	0	..	..	28	2,016	0	0	..	..	..	..	2,016	0	0	
28	2,016	0	0	..	..	43	3,588	0	0	..	..	..	..	3,588	0	0	
12	861	0	0	..	..	28	2,688	0	0	..	..	..	..	2,688	0	0	
..	..	..	..	..	288	4	288	0	0	..	..	..	..	288	0	0	
4	288	0	0	..	..	12	1,248	0	0	..	..	..	..	1,248	0	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1,476	0	0	..	..	..	..	1,476	0	0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,680	0	0	..	..	..	..	1,680	0	0	
..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	3,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	3,000	0	0	
82	5,904	0	0	500	3,600	200	22,988	0	0	375	2,000	0	0	25,363	0	0	

ANNEXURE A.

ANNEXURE A.—No. I.

Uzuri Department, His Highness The Maharajah and the Chief Member of Council.

Department.	Matters to be decided by the Department.	Matters to be referred to all Members.
1. Foreign	... ... ...	Regular returns and statements, routine correspondence, extradition proceedings.
2. Accounts, Mint, Treasury, Kotbar, Saman-ki-Haveli.	... ...	Refunds of over-payments, signing of payment orders, scrutiny of departmental budgets in consultation with Heads of Department. These to be noted on before submission to Full Council.
3. Jagirs	... ... ...	Routine
4. Risala	... ...	Enfittments. Purchase and casting of horses, allowances to dependants.
5. Pynd	... ...
6. Palace and Rajwins	... ...
7. Karkhanas	... ...
8. Stables :—		
	Rath Khana	... ...
	Shutar Khana	... ...
	Phul Khana	... ...
	Farash Khana	... ...
	Sileh Khana	... ...
	Kishtri Khana	... ...
	Rasordha and Abulbar Khana	... ...
		Under the Superintendent Kirklahmijat.
		All matters of importance beyond the Superintendent's powers.

ANNEXURE A.—No. II.

Revenue Department—Revenue Member.

Departments.	Powers of member.						Matters to be referred to Huzuri Mahakma.
1. Land Revenue (including Neota Birar)	Routine, Contracts	...	...				Total remissions or suspensions, sale of Bapi Rights. Hereditary or Life grants of land for any purpose.
2. Famine ...	Routine	...	...	...	...	...	All other matters.
3. Mapa (Octroi) ...							Changes of Tarif, Special concession, monthly Returns.
4. Mills	Personal attendance at mills and Meeting of Shareholders.						Sale or transfer of State Shares, questions of dividends.
5. Cotton Press ...	Routine, Transfer of lower masters.						New schools (opening of.)
6. Education ...							
7. Library	Routine.						
8. Hospital, sanitation, Routine, Vaccination.							
9. Opium, Abkari ...	Routine, opening of new shops and closing of old ones.						Change of rates.
10. Excise	Routine	...	...	...	...	...
11. Post offices	Routine, Disputes below two Bighas.						Opening of new offices.
12. Survey and Settlement.							Order of assessing villages.
13. Commutation dues ...							
14. Registration	Duties of Registrar, Summary appeals. First Assistant Revenue is Sub-Registrar for Kishangarh District.						
15. Puttas ...							
16. Court of Wards ...	Routine Management of Estates. Budget Communications, Education of Thikums, Maintenance allowances to relatives.						
17. Municipalities ...	Sales of rubbish and manure. Recommendations regarding buildings, supervision of works including Sarwar and Rupnagar Municipalities.						Budget, original works.
18. Saltpetre and Bone contracts	Sanctioning of contracts.						
19. Gardens							
20. Mines	Superintendance of sales, Routine ...						
21. Quarries	Opening of new depots.						
22. Forests							
23. Shikarkhana							
24. State Bank and Baqaya, Kersa i Nadhi ...	Realizations by instalments.						
25. Temples							
26. Orphanage							

ANNEXURE A.—No. III.

Public Works Department—P. W. Member.

Departments.	Duties of Member.	Matters to be referred to Huzuri.
Public Works	... Petty repairs, Contract up to Rs. 100/-	Contracts over Rs. 100/-. Original Works. Submission of monthly proposed reports of major works; superintendence of works work-shops, checking of muster-rolls, accounts and rates, of progress reports of minor works.

ANNEXURE A.—No. IV.

Judicial Department.—Judicial Member.

Department.	Duties of Member.	Matters to be referred to Nuzri.
1. Appeals ...	As specified in Table B.	Refer Table B.
2. Jails ...	Inspection and general control	
3. Police and Gera. ...	General control. Inspector of Police Divries	Immediate reports of murders, culpable homicide, suicide, dacoities, counterfeiting coin or stamps. All cases involving death.
4. Courts ...	Inspection of records and returns ... ... ... ...	...

ANNEXURE B.

ANNEXURE B. No. I.

COURT OF JUSTICE.

1. Hukumats' Criminal powers.	Approximately those of 2nd class Magistrate, can impose 6 months imprisonment, and Rs. 200 fine. No appeals against fine of Rs. 10 or 3 days imprisonment. 1st appeals to Appellate Court in all other cases. 2nd appeals to Judicial Member in cases where one month for Rs. 40 fine is imposed.
Civil powers.	Cases up to Rs. 500. No appeals in Rs. 15 cases. 1st appeals to Appellate Court in case of above Rs. 15 or more. 2nd appeals to Judicial Member in cases of above Rs. 15 or more.
2. Faujdari Court. Criminal powers.	Approximately those of 1st class Magistrate. Sentence of 2 years and Rs. 1,000 fines. 1st appeals to Appellate Court. 2nd appeals to Judicial Member or Huzuri Mahakma as case may be, in cases when 2 months or Rs. 80 has been imposed.
Civil powers.	Small Cause Courts Rs. 35 cases. No appeal in cases worth Rs. 15 or less than Rs. 15, in other cases 1st appeal only to Appellate Court.
3. Civil Court.	Cases up to Rs. 3,000. 1st appeal to Appellate Court, 2nd to Judicial Member only when case is of Rs. 75 or more, to Huzuri Mahakma if case is of Rs. 400 or more. In cases involving right to immoveable property (unless it can be valued at Rs. 200 or less) the 2nd appeal lies to the Huzuri Mahakma.
3. a. Thikana Court.	Criminal powers of Faujdari, Civil powers of Civil Court but unlimited in amount. 1st appeal to Appellate Court; 2nd appeals to Judicial Member or Huzuri Department.
4. Appellate Court.	Can try any cases which lower courts cannot try, Civil or Criminal. 1st appeal to Judicial Member; 2nd appeal to Huzuri Mahakma.
NOTE.—In cases of murder, culpable homicide, suicide and other cases where death results, counterfeiting cases and stamps, cow killing, bribery, abortion, dacoity, perjury, forgery and rape, the punishment proposed must be submitted to the Huzuri Mahakma for previous sanction.	
5. Judicial Member.	Appeals as described above.
Huzuri Mahakma.	Do. Do.
Hukumats' powers in Jagir cases to remain unchanged. The powers of the Buxi Jagir court are unlimited in Civil Cases. Appeals as on second column of paragraph 3.	

Note.—To para 2. Criminal powers of Faujdari Court. 2nd appeal will lie to Judicial Member, ordinary to Huzuri Mahakma in cases referred to in column 2 of para 4.

ANNEXURE C.

ANNEXURE C.—No. I.

List of High officials in the Kishangarh State in the Sambat year 1967.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.	Remarks.
1	K. L. Paonasker Esq., M.A. ...	Chief Member and Revenue Member of Council ...	Throughout the year.	
2	Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singhji	Public Works Member ...	Do.	
3	Thakur Bakhtawar Singhji ...	Judicial Member ...	4-10-10 to June 1917	
4	Kanwar Ratan Singhji ...	Home Member ...	28-8-11 to 22-9-11.	
5	Powar Rup Singhji ...	Private Secretary to H. H. ...	Throughout the year.	
6	Rajwin Sheo Singhji ...	Baxi Jagir ...	Do.	
7	M. Faiz Ali Khan ...	Session Judge and Census Superintendent ...	Do.	
8	Bhatt Madan Mohan ...	Joint Session Judge ...	Do.	
9	Prohit Ram Rup ...	1st Asstt. to Revenue Member.	4-10-10 to 18-10-10.	
10	Prohit Shridhar ...	Do. do. do.	19-10-10 to 22-9-11	
11	Bohra Mohan Lal ...	2nd Do. do. do.	4-10-10 to 31-8-11.	
12	Kanwar Ranjit Singh ...	Baxi Fouj ...	Throughout the year.	
13	Pandit Dhanna Lal ...	Hakim Adalat Dewani ...	Do.	
14	Prohit Shrinath Dass ...	Do. do. do.	4-10-10 to 26-8-11.	
15	Prohit Birdhi Chand ...	Treasury Officer ...	Throughout the year.	
16	Babu C. B. Sinha ...	Mustansif Daftari Sadar ...	Do.	
17	Babu Dharam Singh ...	Superintendent of Police ...	4-10-10 to 27-1-11.	
18	Prohit Gordhan Dass ...	Hakim Sarwar ...	4-10-10 to 31-8-11.	
19	Thakur Hari Singh ...	Do. do. ...	4-9-11 to 22-9-11.	
20	Mohnot Madan Singh ...	Hakim Arain ...	Throughout the year.	
21	Lala Zorawar Singh ...	Hakim Fatehgarh ...	4-10-10 to 15-9-11.	
22	Chandhri Ram Bilas ...	Hakim Rupnagar ...	4-10-10 to 23-7-11.	
23	Byas Purshotam Dass ...	Darbar Vakil at Abu ...	17-5-11 to 22-9-11.	
24	M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	Do. do. Jodhpur ...	Throughout the year.	
25	Pandit Pahlad Kishan ...	Do. do. Jaipur ...	Do.	
26	Lala Bhola Nathi ...	Do. do. Ajmer ...	Do.	
27	Thakur Digbijay Singh ...	Kamdar Palsun ...	Do.	
28	Dr. Suraj Narayan Gupta M.S.	Medical Officer and Officer in charge Central Jail ...	Do.	
29	Mr. G. G. Pandit ...	Head Master and Inspector of Schools ...	4-10-10 to 28-2-11.	
30	Munshi Laxmi Narayanji ...	Mir Munshi Darbar ...	Throughout the year.	
31	Pandit Kalyan Singh Rawat ...	Superintendent Huzuri office ...	Do.	

ANNEXURE C.—No. II.

List of laws in force in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1967.

Description.	Whether ad- opted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
Raj revised Civil Procedure ...			
Raj Criminal Procedure ...			
Raj Stamp & Court fee Act ...			
Raj Limitation Act ...			
Raj Registration Act ...		Adapted from British Indian Acts.	

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1967.

ANNEXURE C.—NO. IV.

Statement showing the value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Kishangarh State, during the Samvat year 1967.

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kishangarh	... 7,953	1 9 12,248	3 0	4,065	11 6	6,674 12 0	51 54

ANNEXURE C.—No. V.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kishangurh State, during the Samvat year 1967.

No. of offences.	Description of offences.	No. of offences.										No. of persons sentenced.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases awaiting trial.	REMARKS.		
		Term of imprisonment.					Whipping.												
Imprisonment.	Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	Total.	File only.	File only.	File only.	File only.	File only.	File only.	File only.	File only.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
21	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
23	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
25	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
26	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
32	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

ANNEXURE C.—NO. IV.

Statement showing the value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Kishangarh State, during the Sambat year 1967.

S T A T E .	A M O U N T S T O L E N .		A M O U N T R E C O V E R E D .		P E R C E N T A G E O F R E C O V E R I E S O F P R O P E R T Y S T O L E N .		R E M A R K S .	
	P a s t y e a r .		P r e s e n t y e a r .		P r e s e n t y e a r .			
	P	R s . A . P .	P	R s . A . P .	P	R s . A . P .		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Kishangarh	... 7,953	1 9 12,248 3 0	4,065 11 6	6,674 12 0	51	54		

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kishangarh State, during the Samvat year 1967.

No. of offences.	Description of offences.	Number of persons sentenced.										Total.
		In prison sentence.	In imprison- ment, and fine.	Simple.	Mis- grous.	Simple.	Mis- grous.	Simple.	Mis- grous.	Simple.	Mis- grous.	
1	1 Murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2 Glibal Homicide not amounting to murder	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3 Attempt to murder	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4 Dickey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	5 Robbery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6 Theft	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7 Attempt to commit suicide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	8 Infanticide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	9 Thieftaking	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	10 Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11 Misceanning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	12 Abduction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	13 Criminals hurt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	14 Purchasing of stolen property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	15 Counterfeiting coins and offences against copyright	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16 Rape	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	17 Cow killing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	18 Unnatural offence	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	19 Smelting	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	20 Death by accident	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	21 Unlawful confinement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	22 Setting of injurious articles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	23 Attempt to murder, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	24 Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	25 Rape from custody	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	26 Appropriation of property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	27 Attempt, at theft	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	28 Wandering	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	29 Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	37	236	273	37	196	376	189	24	1	35	39

ANNUAL REPORT.—No. VI.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1967.

NAME OF COURT.	NO. OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						PERSONS DISPOSED OF						REMARKS.			
		Brought to trial			Total.			Present year.			Past year.						
1 Appellate Court	...	27	3	...	8	5	36	8	91	60	...	11	17	2	7	23	
2 Criminal Court	...	546	649	736	257	30	779	...	...	1,250	1,802	80	769	369	...	58	526
3 Hakim's Court	...	791	757	114	298	...	720	...	113	1,287	1,245	104	598	347	6	88	107
4 Thikams	...	45	41	10	15	...	82	...	2	67	109	28	10	22	2	..	47
Total	...	1,409	1,474	863	570	38	1,586	36	123	2,695	3,216	212	1,388	755	10	148	703

ANNEXURE C.—No. VII.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kishangarh State during the Samvat year 1967.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.										REMARKS.	
		SENTENCES.			REFERRED.			FURTHER.			PENDING.		
		APPLICA-	REJECTED.	Confirmed	Modified.	Reversed.	PROCEED-	QUASHED.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Council Huzuri Department ..	56	...	20	12	14	6	20	13	...	...	...	...	32 25
,, Judicial ,,,	39	3	3	9	6	6	4	19	12	3	3	2	10 9
Appellate Court	174	18	6	104	63	51	28	47	29	18	7	10	51 36
Total	...	269	21	9	133	81	71	38	86	54	21	10	93 70

ANNEXURE C.—NO. VIII.

Civil Work—Nature and value of Original suits filed and disposed of in the *Kishangarh State* during the *Sambat year 1967*.

TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER.	PAST YEAR.	PRESENT YEAR.	CLOSING BALANCE.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.	SUITS FILED DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.																	
												NUMBER.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.	NUMBER.	NUMBER.											
1 Civil Court	...	117	95	316	231	434	426	325	371	95	55	46,267	...	...	229	67	20	34	142	75	120	3,798	10			
2 Appellate Court	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	6,206	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6,206	...		
3 Small Causes Court	...	114	106	510	561	663	757	467	701	196	56	10,813	14	...	27	518	1	...	1	...	50	201	94	356	8,327	25
4 Buxi Jagir Court	...	65	62	126	115	191	177	129	133	62	41	10,358	3	...	31	51	21	4	2	...	15	23	16	79	...	179
5 Court of Wakims	...	87	219	1,470	1,487	1,550	1,766	1,101	1,585	211	122	68,701	11	438	28	811	195	...	...	...	38	1,292	157	117	61,048	122
6 Thikhanas	...	10	4	38	25	46	29	44	28	4	1	2,485	...	...	1	21	3	...	...	...	1	10	2	6	2,096	88
Total	...	423	576	2,160	2,320	2,886	3,036	2,066	2,818	563	278	1,44,854	31	438	88	1,633	287	33	9	1	138	1,658	344	678	81,169	4015

ANNEXURE C.—No. 12.

Civil Works.—Results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Kishengarh State for the Sambat year 1967.

ANNEXURE C.—No. X.

Civil Works.—Number and results of Appeals in the Civil suits during the Sambat year 1967.

Tribunal.	How Disposed of.						Present year.																			
	Opening balance.	Filed during.	Total.	Disposed of during.	Closing balance.	Value of appeals filed during.		Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases demanded for retrial.	Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.	Average duration.													
Council Hazuri Department	79	89	64	114	143	203	54	70	89	133	5678	9679	41	45	5	15	2	7	...	6	3	50	...	
Council Judicial Department	25	3	51	37	76	40	73	37	3	8	4421	5371	37	18	16	12	10	7	10	9	...	...	45	76
Appellate Court	12	11	130	237	142	248	131	188	11	60	11077	22025	66	94	26	42	27	37	...	...	12	15	68	94
Total	...	116	103	245	388	361	491	258	295	103	146	24176	37075	144	157	47	69	39	51	10	9	18	18	50	80	

ANTENNUAE C. - NO. XI.

Statement showing the Number of Persons confined in the Jails and Lock ups in the Kishangarh State during the year 1967.

STATION.		No. of Prisons.		Remaining from last year.		Admitted during the year.		Past year.		Present year.		No. of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.		Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.		Average period of Accused under trial.		Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.	
NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	DAILY AVERAGE.	Total.																	
Kishangarh	1	62	116	248	178	61·73	70·46	81	55·74	48·46						

AMMEXURE C.—NO. XII.

Registration of Documents in the Kishangarh State during the Samvat year 1967.

ANNEXURE C.—No. XIII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the Sambat year 1967.

DESCRIPTION.	LAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	No. of Deeds.	Value.	Fees realised.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	
Sudder registration office	...	105	2,11,476	1,975	112	28,035	567
Hukumats	...	161	29,789	551	196	28,928	506
Thikannas	...	2	100	6	6	477	18
Total	...	268	2,41,365	2,636	314	57,440	1,091
Deduct expenditure
Net profit

ANNEXURE C.—No. XIV.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities of the Kishangarh State during the Samvat year 1967.

Name,	Opening balance at the commencement of the year.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		Total in current year.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		Balance at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Kishangarh	1,187	745	745	2,528	3,181	• ...
Sarwar	2,906	1,755	883	3,789	1,815	1,156 2,633
Rupnagar
Total	...	2,906	2,942	1,628	4,434	4,343	4,337	2,633

ANNEXURE C.—No. XXV.

Statement of Rainfall in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1967.

STATE.	Asoj Sandi 15th.	Asoj Sandi Last to Asoj Sandi 15th.	Remarks.									
			Magistr.	Po ₂ .	Mah.	Phagun.	Chat.	Baisakh.	Jeeth.	Savant.	Bhadrawa.	Total of past year.
Kishangarh	•22	•7	•17	•28	•15	•27	2•46	•16
Sarwar	•40	4•48	...
Rupnagar	•60	3•30	•40
Araim	3•50	...
Fatehgarh	•42	•20	...	...	2•40	...
Total	•48	•15	1•27
Average	•12	•4	•31

ANNEXURE C.—No. XVI.

Statement of price of Staple Food Grains in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1967.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Gram.		Makki.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
2nd Half of September 1910.	12	8	20	...	21	...	16	...	21	...	17	...
October	„	...	12	8	20	...	21	...	15	...	22	...
November	„	...	12	8	21	...	20	...	15	...	22	...
December	„	...	12	8	21	8	20	...	14	8	22	...
January 1911.	12	...	19	...	20	...	15	...	20	...	18	...
February	„	...	12	...	19	...	19	...	15	...	20	...
March	„	...	12	8	19	...	19	...	16	...	20	...
April	„	...	12	8	19	...	20	...	16	...	20	...
May	„	...	12	...	17	...	19	...	16	...	17	...
June	„	...	12	...	17	...	19	...	15	...	17	...
July	„	...	11	...	14	8	16	...	13	...	15	...
August	„	...	10	8	13	...	16	...	12	8	14	...
1st Half of September 1911.	10	8	13	...	14	8	11	...	14	...	13	...

ANNEXURE C.—No. XXVII.

Expenditure on Public Works during the Sambat year 1967.

Description.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Military	100	3,650	3,750	...
Civil buildings	39,813	642	40,455	...
Communications	439	258	697	...
Irrigation	16,630	16,630	...
Miscellaneous	24,695	4,237	28,932	...
Famine Works
Railway
Establishment	5,213	...	5,213	...
Total	...	70,260	25,417	95,677	...	...	95,677

ANNEXURE C.—NO. XXVII.

Agricultural Stock in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1967.

ANNEXURE C.—No. XIX.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Kishangarh State during the Samvat year 1967.

Name of State.	Country spirit.	Opium.	Ganja.	Tari.	Bhang and other intoxicating things.	Total.	REMARKS.	
							No. of shops.	Revenue.
Kishangarh	...	106	40,056	140	8,148	...	...	...
							12	1,153
							258	49,357

ANNEXURE C. No. XX.

ANNEXURE

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Actual Income and

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I	Balance in hand at the commencement of the Raj Sambat year 1967 ...	4,48,763	15	3	4,48,763	15	3
II	Land Revenue	2,52,335	8	6			
III	Royalty and Dividend from the spinning and weaving and other Mills and presses and other industries and interest on invested capital	19,461	15	0			
IV	Customs	1,16,570	0	0			
V	Judicial	55,943	5	0			
VI	Miscellaneous (a) Forest (b) Garnet Mines (c) Other Total }	1,88,921	3	3			
VII	Recoveries and extraordinary ...	7,543	7	6	6,40,775	7	3
VIII	Loan	26,190	6	3			
IX	Recoveries of Advance	30,175	0	6			
X	Deposits	53	3	3	56,418	10	0
GRAND TOTAL ...					11,45,958	0	6

C.—No. XX.

Expenditure of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Sambat year 1967.

No.	Heads of Expenditures.	Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I	Religious and Charitable ...	8,492	5	9			
II	Palace ...	89,081	2	6			
III	Courts ...	11,555	13	9			
IV	Departments and Courts ...	1,19,931	13	9			
V	Public Works ...	46,065	5	3			
VI	Establishment ...	74,894	4	9			
VII	Army (sudder) ...	55,255	0	6			
VIII	Festivals ...	1,317	5	6			
IX	Perganahs ...	43,412	0	3			
X	Vakils ...	6,192	8	3			
XI	Rewards and Gifts ...	2,183	10	3			
XII	Guests ...	19,460	9	6			
XIII	Travelling and Bhutta ...	19,659	0	6			
XIV	Miscellaneous ...	15,519	7	3			
XV	Permanent advances ...	1,40,684	4	3			
XVI	Unforsen and extraordinary ...	1,80,873	2	9			
XVII	Repayments of Loan ...	35,820	11	0			
XVIII	Repayments of deposits ...	202	11	9	8,70,101	5	6
XIX	Balance in hand ...				2,75,856	11	0
GRAND TOTAL ...					11,45,958	0	6

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the *Kishangarh State* during the *Sambat year 1967.*

Dispensary.	No. of Patients TREATED.		Results of IN-DOOR Patients.			Expenditure.	DAILY AVERAGE.		REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.		In-door.	Out-door.	
Kishangarh ...	... 7,887	56	26	27	2	1	3,879	1.69	58.49
S. rwar ...	... 2,946	3	3	...	...	...	900	...	8.07
Rupnagar ...	... 557	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	1.50
Araim ...	... 1,767	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	8.50
Total ...	13,157	59	29	27	2	1	5,604	1.69	19.16

ANNEXURE C.—No. 522.

Vital Statistics of the Kishangarh State for the Sambat year 1967.

NAME.	Population.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		REMARKS.
	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
Kishangarh State	87,191	1,259	1,455	196	...	2,058	1,409	...	1,649	13·85	18·6	33·62	16·1

ANNEXURE C.—No. XXXII.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Krishnagar State during the Samvat year 1967.

No. of Schools.	Description of Schools.	No. of PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	EXPENDITURE.	REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.			
23	English Schools for boys :—					
	A. V. Middle School	1	...	...
	Vernacular Schools for boys :—					
	Secondary Schools	8	19			
	Primary	„	11			
	Girl's Schools	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	1	3			
	Primary	„	2			
				820	931	Rs. 7,371
					576	Rs. 1,725
					748	...

ANNEXURE D.

ANNEXURE D.—No. I.

Report showing the progress made in extending preserves and in storing surplus fodder during the Sambat year 1967, ending 3rd October 1911.

1. The Forest area at the end of the year was acres 30800. The detail is shewn in Annexure No II.
2. The following statement shows the fodder collected during the year :—

Fodder.	Previous Balance.		Gathered during the year.		Total.		Issued during the year.		Balance at the end of the year.		REMARKS.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	
Grass	...	96,844	25	70,748	10	1,67,592	35	1,08,798	14	58,794	21
Karbi
Rijka	1,369	0	1,369	...	1,369	...	...	...
Pala	...	357	10	244	0	601	10	598	25	2	25
Khakla	...	232	37	218	20	451	17	427	15	24	2
Total	...	97,434	32	72,579	30	1,70,014	22	1,11,193	14	58,821	8

ANNEXURE D.—No. II.

Forest Department KISHANGARH.

Area of Forest during the Samvat year 1967.

No.	Hukumat or District.	Halka or Range.	Forest Reserves.	Area.		Added during this year.	Excluded during this year.	Remarks.
				Sqrs. Miles.	Sqrs. Acres.			
1	Kishangarh	...	Kishangarh	...	Alas and Village Forest	26	16,610	26
2	Arain	...	Arain	...	Kasba and	8	5,120	8
3	Rupnagar	...	Rupnagar	...	Do.	...	800	...
4	Sarwar	...	Sarwar	...	Do.	...	7	4,480
5	Fatehgarh	...	Fatehgarh	...	Do.	...	1	600
						Total	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,610
6	Kishangarh & Rupnagar.	Kishangarh & Rupnagar.	Jagir and Udag Forest	...	4	2,560	4	2,560
			Grand Total	...	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	30,200	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	30,200

ANNEXURE D.—No. III.

Forest Department KISHANGARH.

Out-turn of Fodder in the Kishangarh State during the Samvat year 1967.

Description.	Previous Balance.												Gathered during the year.												Balance at the end of the year.												
	Glass.				Pala.				Khakla.				Total.				Glass.				Pala.				Khakla.				Total.								
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.					
Kishangarh	125	32	9	20	3	30	133	2	36,785	25	76	10	105	...	36,966	35	38,316	15	383	5	87	20	38,787	...	3,195	2	25	21	10	3,218	37						
P. Kishangarh.	4,660	...	300	...	...	...	4,900	...	26,342	...	18,227	20	...	30	...	18,297	20	44,569	20	...	...	30	...	44,550	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arain	26,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,827	...	10,462	...	...	...	...	10,462	...	17,619	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,610	7	35,669	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karwar	12,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,026	30	3,143	6	167	10	83	...	3,393	15	7,000	35	215	...	369	15	7,525	10	5,802	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dimpagar	9,749	33	47	30	229	7	10,026	30	13,290	...	2,150	...	...	20	...	2,131	...	1,292	17	..	20	...	20	...	1,293	17	11,037	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	94,811	25	357	10	232	37	97,431	32	70,718	10	214	...	218	20	71,210	30	1,08,708	14	598	25	427	15	1,00,821	11	58,794	20	2	25	24	2	58,821	7					

